in Lima under the auspices of the Partners. Delegations of Texans have made several trips to Peru to investigate investment possibilities.

Self-help projects are screened and recommended through AID offices in Lima and then forwarded to the Partners' office in Austin. The project is then assigned to a Texas civic club or school organization which raises the money.

The $197 for the Navan project was raised by the Texas AFL–CIO. The Women's Democratic Club of Texas gave $125 for a gas generator. Edward Marcus gave $250 and Levelland High School gave $115 to a bridge project. Five Pan American Student Forum Clubs from Wichita Falls gave $213 to a jungle tribe for chicken wire. Sunset High School of Dallas' PASF Club gave two dye pots to an artisans' center in a mountain village. The PASF Club of Travis High School in Austin raised $75 for tools for the Picha Tribe in the Amazon.

"This program is proving very effective, but it still needs some tightening up," said John O'Donnell, the AID officer in charge of the Partners program. "We need to streamline things. There is too much of a gap between the time the project is approved and the time they get the money. We also need to keep the Texans better informed on how their projects turn out."

Carlos Bosa said Texans might be happy to hear what the people of Navan did with their tools after they finished their road.

"They held a ceremony and presented the tools to a neighboring town 2 miles away that had no road. Now their neighbors are building a road to connect with Navan."

What Is Being Withheld in Report on Negroes?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES D. MARTIN
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 18, 1965

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the following column by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak from the August 18 issue of the Washington Post is most disturbing. It is the latest example of how the Johnson administration manipulates the news and propagandizes the American people. Reports are suppressed and then portions leaked to the press as these portions support or advance administration policy. This is wrong. It is brainwashing, American style. It has no place in this country where the people are the power of Government.

I am not sure I would be in agreement with the conclusions of the Moynihan report, but I do not believe that this report, or any report, should be manipulated by the administration for political expediency. Congress should demand that the full report referred to in the Evans-Novak column be released so that Members of Congress and the people may decide on its merits.

The column follows:

INSIDE REPORT—THE MOYNIHAN REPORT

(By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak)

Weeks before the Negro ghetto of Los Angeles erupted in violence, intense debate over how to handle such racial powder kegs was under way deep inside the Johnson administration.

The pivot of this debate: the Moynihan Report, a much supressed, much leaked Labor Department document that strips away usual equivocations and exposes the ugly truth about the big city Negro's plight.

Some administration officials view the report as a political atom bomb certain to produce unwanted fallout, mainly by bringing up the most taboo subject in civil rights: preferential treatment for Negroes.

But others (and they include key figures in the White House) feel that the Moynihan Report might open the door to new ideas and avert continuous guerrilla warfare in Negro ghettoes.

The report stems from the big-city Negro riots last summer. That violence was deeply disturbing to Daniel P. (Pat) Moynihan, a liberal intellectual and politician who was then Assistant Secretary of Labor (he resigned last month to run for president of the New York City Council). Viewing the riots as seemingly unconnected parts of a revolution by the Nation's most submerged class, Moynihan began probing unanswered questions.

He wondered, for instance, why in a time of decreasing unemployment, the plight of the urban Negro was getting worse, not better. His answer: a 78-page report (based largely on unexciting Census Bureau statistics) revealing the breakdown of the Negro family. He showed that broken homes, illegitimacy, and female-oriented home life were central to big-city Negro problems.

But when Moynihan wanted to release the report, he was stopped by his boss, Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz. In private conversation, Wirtz expressed the fear that evidence of Negro illegitimacy would be grist for racist propaganda mills. Beyond this, other officials believed Moynihan's Report would stir up trouble by defining insoluble problems.

As a result, the Labor Department never did release the report. But in Washington, what is suppressed almost always finds its way into print.

Thus, the Moynihan report was raw material for an eloquent discussion of Negro problems in Theodore White's "The Making of the President 1964." It was the basis for a three-page spread in the August 9 Newsweek. A UPI dispatch quoted liberally from the "secret" report last weekend.

The most important "leak," however, went over Wirtz' head into the White House. Presidential advisers—particularly Bill D. Moyers, the chief policy factotum—were fascinated. This produced President Johnson's moving June 4 commencement address at Howard University here. Using the Moynihan report as a source, the President for the first time discussed the degeneration of Negro family life and called a White House Conference in the fall to deal with it.

Since then, sociologists, psychiatrists, and Negro leaders have trooped in and out of the White House to prepare the Conference.

These talks have confirmed that it is easier to define problems than solve them. The participants acknowledge the basic need for male-directed discipline in Negro ghettoes. But how to get it? Ideas range from the minimal (using men instead of women to deliver welfare checks) to the radical (lowering military requirements to get more Negro youths out of the ghetto and into the Army).

The heart of the problem is far tougher. Moynihan believes the public erroneously compares the Negro minority to the Jewish minority. When discriminatory bars were lowered, Jews were ready to move. But the implicit message of the Moynihan report is that ending discrimination is not nearly enough for the Negro. But what is enough?

The phrase "preferential treatment" implies a solution far afield from the American dream. The white majority would never accept it and administration officials keep their fingers crossed that the forthcoming White House Conference won't even mention it.

Yet, the Moynihan report inevitably leads to posing the question. Accordingly, the internal debate about how to deal with the report—and the problem—is infinitely more than a mere intrabureaucratic tiff. It may determine whether this country is doomed to succeeding summers of guerrilla warfare in our cities.

Congratulations to the People of Gabon on Their Fifth Anniversary of Independence

SPEECH
OF
HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA
OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 17, 1965

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, today the people of Gabon will celebrate the fifth anniversary of the formal declaration of their independence. It was not too long ago that the United States was a newly independent Nation, seeking to find its way in a world filled with dangers and opportunities. I think that we can still appreciate the significance that independence day celebrations hold for those people of Africa and Asia who have recently taken their destinies into their own hands, and who are in turn seeking their way in the world of the 20th century, filled with new dangers and new opportunities.

Gabon is a small republic on the west coast of Africa. Its neighbors to the north are Rio Muni and Cameroon; its neighbor to the south is the Republic of Congo—Brazzaville. Large parts of the country are covered by dense rain forest. In years past, the economy of Gabon has been heavily dependent on the exploitation of this forest. In recent years, however, rich mineral deposits have been discovered in Gabon, which promise to be of immense benefit to the country in the future. The Mekambo iron field in northern Gabon contains reserves estimated to be as high as a billion tons of ore of 60 to 65 percent iron content. High-grade manganese deposits at Moanda near Franceville have been exploited since 1962. Metallic uranium mines have been in production since 1961. In addition to these minerals, Gabon contains deposits of oil and potassium. And in the past, the country has exported gold and diamonds.

Thus richly endowed by nature, the people of Gabon can count on steady economic and social progress. A good start has been made on education. Plans for the future call for the development of local industries based on the mineral wealth of the country in which newly trained Gabonese can find gainful employment.

The Government of Gabon has welcomed foreign investment, realizing that outside capital and technical assistance are necessary for the rapid development of the country's resources. It has main-

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